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NO. 14.

2 Special Cloak Values

AT

"Martin's"

CAPE.

At \$4.50. \$4.50.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Double Cape 30 inches long, very full sweep upper and lower capes and collar trimmed with 3 rows of serpentine braid fastened with straps of material, extra good value for \$4.50.

At \$5.00. At \$5.00.

Your choice of 185 Ladies' jackets made of Beaver, Boucle, Kersey and Astrakhan in Navy, Brown and Black Mandolin and Watermelon sleeves. Regular \$10.00 jackets.



Warm Foot Wear.

At \$1.85 pair.

Ladies' high Button arctics genuine Jersey tops, wool lined, very warm.

At \$1.10 pair.

Men's heavy buckle arctic jersey top red wool lined, corrugated rubber soles, the best for wear and warmth in the market.

At \$1.10 pair.

Ladies' high cut storm Alaska black wool lined—fine jersey uppers.



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Jeweler and Optician,



Can sell you a pair of solid gold spectacles for \$3.75, a better pair for \$4.75, and an extra heavy pair \$5.75.

If you want cheaper spectacles ask him for his \$1.50 glasses, the best glasses in the market for the money.

RINGS.

He will be pleased to show you his line of plain gold rings, and engraved rings, Opal rings for \$4.75 to \$20.00, Diamond rings from \$12.50 to \$50.00.



Call and get prices on Ladies' and gents watches chains and charms, and all kinds of silverware.

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The Place.

No. South Main Street.

Hutchinson,

Kansas.

THE MESSAGE.

The President Sends in His Communication to Congress.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

The Points in Dispute with Great Britain—The Financial Situation Dwelt on at Length—The Bond Issue—Free Silver Coinage Thought to Be a Menace to Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The president sent in the following message to congress:

Foreign Relations.

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observations suggest. I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations. I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of if the congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning these departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined they furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking effort for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

By mandatory legislation in January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importations of its wool under the last tariff act, admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needed supply of raw material. The "missile" boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the president of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor and which was submitted to me for determination resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long protracted controversy and again demonstrating the wisdom and desirability of settling international boundary disputes by recourse to friendly arbitration. Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilean claims commission, whose work was abruptly terminated last year by the expiration of the stipulated time within which awards could be made.

The resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of interest and importance, both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare and in the tendency to reinforce financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the delicate duty they undertook at request of both countries of rendering such service to subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional government authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old traditional spirit against foreigners, which, incited by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities, with our own, it plainly behooved this government to take prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more disastrous outbreaks, certain of the hundreds of American missionary stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the Chinese government and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprising and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the execution by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outbreaks.

This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tien Tsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens, will set, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks. The energetic steps that have thus far been taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China, because the imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise. China will not forget either our kindly service to her citizens during her late war, nor the further fact that while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of peace between her and Japan we sought no advantages and interposed no counsel. The governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tananarive, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tananarive and the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemy of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedent, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the dossier with such from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges, which was not received by the French minister of foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit. In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern, where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

An invitation has been extended by France to the government and people of the United States to participate in the great national exposition at Paris in 1889-1890 as the suitable commemoration of the close of this, the world's marvelous century of progress. I heartily recommend the acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a due representation of this government and its people on this occasion.

Our relation with the states of the German empire are in some aspects typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in a country whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalry of competing industries, the influence of the exclusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which, in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a free exchange of commodities and by this means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries. The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able on account of inherent soundness, to guarantee these qualities. Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrowing circle of censorious and unforeseen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field thus made unprofitable. If, indeed, they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia. It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have deepened, during the past year, even a greater degree of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that tribunal to the body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves were based in health and soundness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of the Behring sea under the regulations then in force by the two governments has been pointed out, and only two British ships have done police duty during this season in these waters. The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British government, but thus far without effective results. In the mean time the depredation of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty. The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of \$45,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the senate.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the 141st meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 21, 1899, and the supplementary convention of February 2, 1906, as to the remaining section of the Alaskan

(Continued on 5th page.)

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